MER YOUR HERALD WHILLIAMS TANKED BIOT WAS

## IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

THE FEELING ON THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Debate on the Resolution to Present Major Anderson with a Sword.

The Garrisonian Attitude of the Republicans.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

No Compromise or Conciliation the Motto of the Republicans.

SPASMODIC ATTEMPTS AT HONESTY.

Legislation for the City of New York, ke.,

ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1861. The greatest portion of the session of the lower House tast evening was taken up in buncombe on the crisis. Union saving seems to be the order of the day; but, un Contunately for our country, war appears to be the inevita-ble tendency of nearly all of the resolutions. There is a general itching for the opportunity to smell gunpowder; but I imagine that those who are the most active in that direction will be the last that will shoulder their muskets should the federal government order war. The national crisis is the general theme of conversation amongst all classes, and every person has a project to avert the storm that now threatens to destroy the prosperity of the country and sunder that nation whose examples of liberty of speech and conscience have caused the Czar of Russia to be merciful to the serfs, changed the government of Eng-land, given to the inhabitants of the far-famed Italy the moral strength to drive from the throne the tyrannica Bourbons, and forced Napoleon to grant concessions to the press and people of France that have astonished the world. All of this and much more has been accomplished by our moral influence as a nation; and now that the fanatics in both sections have sown the seed of disunion from the pulpit and the stump, until we brought to the verge of civil war, with all its horrors, they are fast driving us into the position that will not only destroy our influence upon other nations of the world, but in a measure make the great experiment of the nineteenth century a failure. Those that have gathered here are busy talking over what they shall do, and everything else is forced into the back-ground by the excitement on this question; but unformere handful of those in power comprehend the true position that we are in. The ship of State is sailing in waters which they know nothing about, and, bent upon their own individual ideas, each persists on having his opinion adopted as the compass for the managers of the vessel, notwithstanding a shipwreck is sure to follow. The prospects of a compromise being recommended are hourty diminishing, and unless some friend of the Union and constitution buckle on his armor to lead the desponding Union forces at once, there is no hope that any compre-Legislature. The opponents to Robinson's resolutions are working like beavers to prevent their passage, and

are working like beavers to prevent their passage, and from present indications there is but little hope. There are too many men here imbued with the isms and fanaticisms of Greeley, to allow anything practical for the relief of the country to be adopted by those who have been chosen by the people as their lawmakers.

The republicans who favor the resolutions of Robinge now any that their only hope for their passage is in the tactics of Weed, whose return they are anxiously boking for. His influence will be thrown in favor of the solutions, and it is to be hoped that he will succeed in influencing enough republicans to vote for the resolutions, who, with the democratic vote, will secure their passage, his is the only hope left, and that, I am sorry to say, is growing weaker every day.

The action of the members on the resolutions last evening would indicate that there is a disposition to make all the necessary noise and turnit that attend a settlement of our national difficulties without accomplishing anything practical. This would indicate that there is a pressure from their constituents to held out the olive branch, and it is their intention to comply with that demand by making a show of conciliation without any substance.

The resolution ofered by Mr. McDermott (dem.), of Vestchester county, was as follows:—

Whereas, in the midst of a material prosperity which finds the parallel in our national history, and under a system of go-vernment which has not only made us a happy and prosper-rous people, but placed us in the foreunes rank of the nations of the world, we now find our hitherto happy and uni-ted people arrayed against each other in an augry and

may be necessary to preserve its just authority whenever and wherever any band of cilizons raise the standard of rebellion.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That while we depreate operation, and hope that a resort to arms may not be necessary to quelt the present its arms, and yet declare that, all peaceable efforts falling to preserve the peace and exact from our fellow cilizens obedience to the laws, a due regard for its own dignity, and to prevent anarchy, make it the duty of the festeral government to use all its power to put down rebellion and restore peace; and we hereby piedge the power and the resources of the State of New York to the President of the United States.

Resolved, Sew York to the President of the United States.

Resolved, President of the United States we deplore the election of President of the United States where the United States is the Company of the Southern States, bose fears have been contact by the triumphs of such a party at the late election, we nevertheless hold that it is the duty of every cilizen of the United States to sequisore in the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box, according to the form providely of the Constitution, and we condemn and repondiste the settles of a portion of the people looking to the prevention by force of the inauguration of a clizen lawfully elected to the highest office in the gift of the people, and call on the President to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the diagrace which any such attempted law issuessas would cutted our national character.

These resolutions were followed by several other reso-

These resolutions were followed by several other reso-lutions from republican members, expressing their opinion of the author, and it is to be hoped for the good of the country that they are not endorsed by any other person in the flouse.

Mr. Benedict, of Albany, called up his resolutions shis

country that they are not endorsed by any other person in the clouse.

Mr. Benedict, of Albany, called up his resolutions this morning, as follows:—

Resolved (if the Senste concur). That the four milkons of tree people of the State of New York approve the conduct of Major Roger Anderson, of the United States Army, in his recent movement in the nation of Charlesson, and appreciate the evacuation of Fort Moulitrie, and the occupation of Fort Sumter, not more as an evidence of high military skill than of unwavering fidelity to the federal Union, in the maintenance of which the army was organized, and for which had not in the resolvenerabled.

Resolvenerabled.

Resolvenerabled.

Resolvenerabled and requested to prouze, and cause to be presented to Major Anderson, a sword, hearing, among other suitable emblums and discon, the arms of New York and Kentucky, and testimonial close, the arms of New York and Kentucky, and testimonial cost, the arms of New York and Kentucky, and testimonial state of the people of this State of the true of the state of the discontinuous of the request and affection he has won from the requestances which cross the law to be a fearness and able soldier and a most fashful citizen.

He stated that he desired to see them acted upon to-

dier and a most fashful citizen.

He stated that he desired to see them acted upon to-day, which he considered an appropriate time to take action upon this subject, and hoped that they would be manimously adopted by this House.

Mr. Kiernan, democrat, of Citica, said that whilst he was in favor of sustaining the action of Anderson, yet he was unwilling at this time, whilst effects at conciliation are being made, to vote for the presentation of so warlike an cinhiem as the sword. He hoped that the resolution would lay on the table for the present until the other resolutions had been acted upon. He was in favor of sustaining the action of Anderson, for he believed it a patriothe act, but he did not like to give his vote at this time in favor of presenting a sword, and thought the very act of Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Sumpter

for the purpose of proventing a collision and the sheet, of blood was a lesson to them to act more cautiously. Mr. Fish, of Montgomery, next spoke in favor of the resolutions, and desired to see them stopted at once. His speech plainly showed that he belonged to the no compromise republicans, and was in favor of treating our brethren of the South as traitors and in no other fight. Mr. Ellingwood, of Richmond, next followed in about the same strain of Kierman. He was in favor of sustaining Anderson; but he could not now, when efforts are being made to bring about a compromise and to bring peace to our present excited and distracted country, cast his vote for a resolution that, in his opinion, would irritate rather than allay the excitement existing in the South. He could not look upon the people of South Carolina in any other light than members of the same family, who were now excited, whether justly or not, and he trusted that no act would be consummated by this Legislature that would increase that feeling. His speech, as well as that of Mr. Kiernan, was strong, breathing those patriotic sentiments that were conclusive evidence that they realized the danger that own institutions were subjected to.

Mr. Fierce, of Ulster, followed with a short Garrisonian

sentiments that were conclusive evidence that they realized the danger that our institutions were subjected to.

Mr. Pierce, of Uister, followed with a short Garrisonian speech, and declared that the only course was to return the insults of the South, and not hold out conciliation. He wished to see the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Cozans, democrat, of New York, next spoke against the resolutions. He was in favor of sustaining Anderson, but not by presenting him a sword; he thought a greater question than this was at stake—the South had feit themselves aggreived, whether justly or not, and it was their duty to hold out the olive branch, and not in a taunting tone goad them on. The question that was now before the tribunal of public opinion to be decided was, whether they should have peace, prosperity and happiness as a nation, or civil war. He hoped that the resolutions would be postponed for the present for a more mature and deliberate action.

Mr. Prendergast next followed, at first in a mild manner, but soon opening out in expressions that exceeded anything ever attored by Wendell Phillips or Garrison, delaring that he wondered that the suiphurous pit of held did not yawn and swallow those that would advocate the course that some of the members had taken on this floor. His speech, as well as that of Mr. Pierce, was an insuli to members occupying the floor and holding opposite opinions, and was characterized with that narrow minded, Puritanical bigory that would burn a Quaker at the stake for his honesty. With such doctrines emanating from a member occupying a seat in the House, and his expressions applauded, is it to be wondered that I can see no chance for an amicable settlement of the existing grievances? Civil war, with all its horrors, will be forced upon us for all that will be done by the republicans of this House to avert it. There are too many men acting as legislators who believe the slanders recorded in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" are as true as the Bible to take any positive practical ground to stem the tide.

medal had better be substituted in the place of the sword.

Mr. Kiernan again spoke, and declared that he had no sympathy with those who would destroy the Union at the South, or those at the North who pronounced the constitution "a covenant with hell;" neither was he willing to brand those in the South, who are acting, as they themselves thought, in self-defence, with the epithet of traitor. He could only look upon them as descendants of the same patriotic band who secured for us the liberties that we enjoy. He desired to exhaust all means of conclination before taking a warlike attitude. The resolutions that passed the lower house of Congress yesterday met with his approval, and he odered them as a substitute. His speech was clear and powerful, and evidently had great effect, for it was the means of postponing action to-day.

Mr. Merrist spoke in favor of sustaining Anderson.

Mr. Robinson was also in favor of giving expression to their sontiments upon the action of that gallant officer, but he thought that it should not be by presenting him a sword. The State, on several occasions, had presented military commanders with swords, but it had always been for deeds done on the battle field, and he thought a medal would be sufficient for this occasion; and for the purpose of clipping the wings of the eagle that had been soaring here, and coming down to something practical, he would move that they now adjourn, that they might consider all the propositions. His motion was carried without a dissenting voice, and action postponed for one day upon the sword controversy.

The debate this morning has shown conclusively that the repoblicans have got men of ability to meet in their deliberations this winter, and that they have opponents on the floor of the House ready and able to meet any arguments that they may bring forth, and who, although unequal in number, can stand by their side and look down upon them in any open handed discussion. The attitude of the leading republican speakers this morning was so meaning that some

maris for lear of going further than the dictates of pru-dence would bear.

Senator McLeod Murphy offered a resolution in the Senato authorizing the appointment of a committee of three from each house, who, in connection with the pre-siding officer of each body, should obtain and present to Major Anderson a suitable sword. This resolution passed without debate.

Both houses have been on the patriotic fine to-day.
The American eagle has been screaming in both houses of the Legislature.

Both houses have been on the patriotic fine to-day. The American eagle has been screaming in both houses of the Legislature.

The usual spasmodic attempts at honesty and curtailing expenses characterized the proceedings of the House last evening and this morning. The last twenty-four hours have developed an anxiety in regard to the honesty of every person about the Assembly Chamber who is not a member that, from years of experience in legislative bodies, I have without a single exception found to result in profligacy. Two resolutions have passed this House, neither of which in themselves can effect anything, and were done for buncombe, which cannot fall to convince any observer of events that they were done to get members on the record as an offset for their action upon bills that would yet come up. There is but one way to curtail expenses and correct abuses, and that is by the refusal to give place to those who are not needed, rejecting those applications of men who come here claiming to be reporters for the purpose of drawing their stationery and then leaving, and voting down the extras in the Supply bill. Actions of that kind willipse something practical; but the buncombe resolution has the appearance of an attempt to cover up their tracks for future operations.

My prediction is that there will be more extras this session than for years past. I have never known the sign to fail yet, and there is nothing yet developed that would indicate that this Legislature would be an exception.

would indicate that this Legislature would be an exception.

Several bills have been introduced referring to New York city, and others have been noticed, indicating an amount of legislation for the city that would astonish the Mayor Senator Ramasy introduced a bill in the Senate to day remodelling the Court of Common Pleas for the city of January, 1862, the Common Pleas Court for the city and county of New York shall consist of eight judges and the terms of office of the judges who now constitute that Court shall terminate on the last day of December, 1861; but the same judges shall be eligible to hold the same office under the election provided for in the act, and that three judges may hold a general term thereof.

Sec. 2 provides that at the general election in the year 1861 there shall be elected by the electors of the city and county of New York eight judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall be of the degree of counsellor at law in the supreme Court, and shall have all the power to hold the said Court of Common Pleas or any term thereof, and all the power now vested in the First Judge thereof or in the said court, and may equally with the First Judge, and shall receive the like salary as now a provided by law, and shall be classed into four classes. Class one shall hold their offices for three years, class four 160 they were classed that may by law be done by the First Judge, and shall receive the like salary as now a provided by law, and shall be classed into four classes. Class one shall hold their offices for three years, class four 160 the term of cach class-classes one two and three—the term of clace shall be twelve years. The class for which he person voted for is intended shall be designated on the ballot; any ballot or vote, and all ballots and votes cast or voted for more than one person for each class or of the class for which he canvassed or allowed containing the name of more than one person for each class of the office or the first day of January following each election. All the provision

severally execute a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonally of the city of New York in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties under this set.

See, 3. The Supervisors, the Justices of the Superior Court, and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said city, shall convent together at some convenient place within the said city, and county, og or before the first Monday of May, 1861, and then and theff to nominate and appoint said Commissioners by majority of votes, and the said Commissioners on appointed shall hold their office during the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors, the Justices of the Superior Court and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall form a perpetual Board for the appointment, arraignment, trial and dismissal of such Commissioners, and shall meet at such times and places as a majority of the members thereof may deel gnate and appoint.

Sec. 4. The said Commissioners shall each receive the sum of three thousand dollars per annum as a compensation for their services, and shall receive no other fee or reward whatever for their services as such Commissioners, and the clerks or other assistants of such Commissioners, and the clerks and shall receive no other fee or reward whatever for their services as such clerks or assistants.

Sec. 5. The duties of the Commissioners, under this act, shall be the same as those prescribed for the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court upon the application of the Common Council of the city of New York.

Sec. 6. No street in the city of New York shall hereafter be opened, or when the interest and convenience of the public imperatively demands such opening.

Sec. 7. The Supervisors of said city and county shall provide for the payment for the books, stationery and printing necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and they shall has provide suitable rooms and accommodations for the office of said Commissioners.

The Secate Committee on Federal Relations held a meeting to night in Senator Hillhouse's room, but adjourned without arriving at anything definite.

The speech of Mr. Prendergast is universally demounced by the republicans. It has caused a reaction against the work of the extremists of the party. A few more such space cless will insure the passage of Mr. Robinson's resolution is beyond a doubt. It is the opinion of the shrew, test members of the party that the resolutions will yet be a diorsed by a handsome majority. The standing committees in the House will be amounced to morrow morning.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Celebration at Tamming Hall.

GRAND COUNCIL OF THE SACHEMS.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order of the City of New York, celebrated the forty sixth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans by a grand festival and dinner in the large saloon at Tammany Hall, at nine o'clock last evening. The whole affair was more man usually enthanced.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

A resolution was introduced to give Major Anderson

sword, and passed unanimeusly.

General Jackson's proclamation against multification was, on motion of Mr. Sessona, road by the Clerk. Mr. RAMBAY gave notice of a bill to reduce the fare

duced by the same gentieman.

The papers of the Albany and Susquebanna Zailroad

The papers of the Albany and Susquebanna Failroad were appearance referred.

The following were appointed as a special Committee on Federal Relations:—Mesers. Hillhouse, Colvin, Manderre, Goss, J. McLeed Murphy, Spinola and P. P. Murphy. A motion was made to appoint a joint committee to inquire into alleged abuses in the State prisons.

Mr. Convix reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee on the bill allowing jurors on criminal trials to be judges of law and fact.

Mr. Gardener gave notice of a bill to amend the Registry law.

indges of law and fact.

Mr. GARDONE gave notice of a bill to amend the Registry law.

Mr. RABBAY introduced a bill to remodel the Court of Common Pleas in New York. It makes the court consist of eight Judges from January 1, 1862, and terminates the terms of the present Judges at the last day of December, 1861. Three Judges may hold the general term. The Judges are first to be elected to hold office in three classes—for three, six and nine years; after that the terms are to be for tweive years.

Mr. Manners introduced a bill making the New York City Chamberlain to be appointed by the head of the Finance Bureau for four years, removable by the same authority for maifessance, subject to the subsequent action of the Governor; the first appointment to be made ten days after the passage of the act. The Chamberlain shall have to give bonds to the city and county of \$200,000 each, with approved sureties.

Mr. Harmoon introduced a bill to repeal the law relative to the preference in suits in the Court of Appeals.

Mr. J. McLaon Munear introduced the resolutions awarding a sword to Major Anderson on behalf of the State of New York.

Adjourned.

## Assembly.

ALBIANY, Jan. 8, 1861. The Governor's Message had progress in Committee of

the Whole. The testimony in the contested seat of Austin Myers vas submitted by the County Judge of Onondaga county. A number of bills were noticed, among them one by Mr. Walsh, to protect gas companies in New York; by Mr. McDermot, to reduce milk freight on the Harlem Rail-

McDermot, to reduce milk freight on the Harlem Railroad; by Mr. Varian, to remodel the Board of Health of New York, and others relating to the New York efty government.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Woodruff to provide for the inspection of steam boilers and engines in New York and Brooklyn; by Mr. Townsend to authorize temporary sojourn in the State with slaves (it allows the owner to remain nine menths with his slaves, but if he remains longer the slaves are to be free); by Mr. Fuller, to erect the new county of Highland. The petitions of Mesars. Kops and McCalse for the seats of Mesars. Kelly and Arcularius were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Romsson moved that no extra compensation be paid to any officer or employe of the House, and blant postage sent from the House be confined to twenty couts. Adopted—ayes, 118; nays, 2.

The election of Canal Commissioner was fixed for Wednesday, January 16, at noon.

Mr. Bristiant called up the resolution directing the Governor to present a sword to Major Anderson.

A long debate ensued, Messrs, KERNAN, ELINEWOOD and

nesday, January 16, at hoon.

Mr. Besheut called up the resolution directing the Governor to present a sword to Major Anderson.

A long debate ensued, Messrs. Kernan, Eminowood and Corans approving the action of Major Anderson, but deprecating the introduction of the resolution at this time, when conciliation was necessary.

Messra. Binning Pirane, Presnessary.

Messra. Binning Pirane, Presnessary and Fish advocated the passage of the resolutions to present a sword to Major Anderson was continued for some time.

Mr. Kornan opposed the resolutions because he deemed at this time they were calculated to irritate the South. While he was willing to do all honor to a gallant officer, and to all who stood firmly in the line of duty at this crisis, he was not willing to do any act that might even in seeming imply the desire of New York to coerce South Carolina into the United States. The first drop of blood shed in this trouble would be the final downfall of the Union; and while it was the duty of the general government to stand firmly up to the line of duty, it was for the sister States to be conciliatory and to strengthen the hands of the Union men.

Mr. Besnent vindicated the resolutions, and declared the belief that more good would be done towards preserving the Union by standing up in the defence of those men who firmly did their duty in this crisis than by any conciliatory tone.

Mr. First designated the people of South Carolina as robels and traitors, and advocated the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Elinowood understood the desire to be to delay and not to defeat the resolutions. He was ready fully to endorse Major Anderson's conduct, but deemed it a matter of policy and patriotism to lay aside the resolutions for the present.

Mr. Piester, reminded the House that Congress had passed resolutions of similar import, and expressed the espinion that the only way to win the heart of the South was to boidly resent their insults.

Mr. Cozans spoke warmly in favor of delay and containion, and excused the action of Sou

Mr. Cozans spoke warmly in favor of delay and conciliation, and excused the action of Southern men, who believed their rights invaded and their property assailed.

Mr. Pressussas are spoke warmly for the resolutions, and wondered why the jaws of Hell did not gape and swallow those who stood in rebellion against the Union.

Mr. Makenrr had been at the first favorable to postponing the resolutions; but the debate had occurred, and he believed that they ought to be passed at once.

Mr. Kirsinan replied at length. He reiterated his approval of Anderson's conduct, and his willingness to stand by all who stood up to the line of duty to the Union, but he thought the presentation of a sword would be held to imply a threat of coercion.

Mr. Reinford would be willing to amend the resolutions by providing for the presentation of a medal instead of a sword.

Mr. Rousson deemed this more appropriate. The sword had always been the testimonial presented by a State to her brave soldiers for gallant deeds in battle, and the gift of a medal would be more appropriate in this case.

In order to give time for reflection, and that the Senate resolutions mucht also be before the House, he moved to

this case. In order to give time for reflection, and that the Senate resolutions might also be before the House, he moved to adjourn. The House then, without taking a vote, adjourned.

engaged for the Havana Opera, will take his farewell nefit at the Academy on Friday evening, when "Stradella" and the fourth act of "The Jewess" will be sung by Mmc. Johannsen, Formes and the beneficiary. The latter will introduce his own ballad, "Brightest Eyes," instead of the serenade in "Stradella." This popular and excellent artist should have a bumper house.

WINTER GARDEN.-Mr. Jefferson's benefit Monday night was signalized by the production of a capital buriesque upon the very well known story of "Mazeppa." The piece was originally written for Mr. Robson, and had a long run at the Olympic theatre, London. It has been somewha altered to suit this locality, but all that was good in the London version had been retained, while numerous local hits and familiar allusions have been skilfully interpo lated. The grand result is an exceedingly absurd and very entertaining play. Mr. Jefferson's performance of Mazeppa is one of his very best efforts. Throughout he gives it in the ultra tragic style, and there could be no finer satire upon the sensation school of acting than that which Mr. Jefferson's performance of this part affords. His mad and in fact the whole performance was a model in its way. After Mazeppa there is not much for any one else. Mrs. Chanfrau, however, made a good deal of Olniska and Mr. Davidge was very good as the sorrowing parent of the hero. The andience received the play with every mark of satisfaction, and it is undoubtedly booked for a

## THE FAMILY HERALD.

The Revolutionary Crisis-Doings in Congress-The Red Shirt of South America-Leading Events in the United States During 1860-Rarey, the Horse Tamer-Important from Europe-Local Mat-

ters—The Markets, &c.
The FARIX REGALD, in its issue of to-day, will, with other interesting matters, contain:—The Latest Intelligence from the National Capital and the Southern States in Regard to the present Revolutionary Condition of the Country; A Report of the Proceedings of Congress A Diary of the Leading Events that have occurred in the United States during the year 1860; Interesting Persona Reminiscences of Garibaldi during his Career in South America; An Account of the Debut of Mr. Rarey, th Horse Tamer, before an American Public, his Personal Appearance, Introduction of Cruiser and other vicious Animals, &c.; Letters from Our Paris, Berlin and Naples Correspondents, giving a view of the present Condition of Affairs in Europe—A Frenchman's Description of the Unhappy Homes of England—The Humphrey's Divorce Care, &c.; All the Local News of New York and vicinity of importance; Reports of the Cattle, Provision and loney Markets, and all interesting news matter of the

preceding week.

Tanan.—\$2 a year; four centra single copy. Subscriptions received at the office, northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York. Single copies for sale at the counter and by all news agents. Advertisements in-serted at the usual Hanalo rates.

The Celebration at Tammeny Hall.

GRAND COUNCIL OF THE SAUREMS.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order of the City of New York, celebrated the forty sixth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans by a grand feetival and dinner in the targe saloon at Tammany Hall, at nine o'clock last evening. The whole affair was more than usually enthusiastic. The walls were decorated with paintings of the eminent men of the republic who bave passed to their the main table, was a portrait of Washington, draped with the American flag. At the east, clothed in a wreath of evergreens, was the picture of the immortal hero of New Orleans, the heroic and intropid Jackson. Banners representing the various States of the Union were duly suspended around the room. At the south side of the apartment were two inscriptions, quoted from the writings of the fathers of the country.

The hall was brilliantly illuminated, and in every way tastefully ornamented.

At a little after hine o'clock the whole assembled com At a little after aine o'clock the whole assembled com-pany marched from the lower part of the building to the basquot hall. Among the gentlemen in the processian were many of our prominent citizens. In the front ranks we noticed Genera Hiram Walforidge, Ktiah P. Purdy, (yeiget the "Old War Horse" of the democracy;) the redoubtable Marshal Rynders, the Hom Daniel S. Dickinson, the Sage of Binghamton; Recorder Hofman. City Judge McCum Dr Osborne, of Louisiana; Abraham S. Evarte, Edward Councer, J. S. Lalor, S. J. Tillen, Augustus Scheil, John

rech in her memory their valor and devotion. Music, "Yan-kee Doodie."

2. The Union—It was formed for the benefit of all, and all have prespered under its benign and bounceous shield framed in the wisdom of our ancesters, scaled with their blood, and bequestided to us as our best beritage, it must and shall be maintained. Music—Star Spangled Banner.

3. The Constitution of our Country—in its fundamental provisions equal to the requirements of any section of the Union, may the wisdom of its founders be initiated by their descendants. Music—Hail Columbia.

4.—The Memory of Andrew Jackson—As a soldier, his sword was drawn only to protect his country's honor; as a statesman, he sought only the welfare of bis country; as President, to guard that honor and advance the general welfare was the sacred duty that inspired his administration. Living for his country alone, his memory, as one of our purest and firmest patriots, will be cherished until the end of time. Music—Fing of our Union.

5. Our National Government—Founded in compromise—by compromise, it must be preserved. Nusic—Washington's March. Sarch.

6. The President of the United States—In the hour of the President of the United States—In the hour of the United States—In the hour of the President of the United States—In the hour of the President of the United States—In the hour of the President of the United States—In the hour of the President of the United States—In the hour of the President of the United States—In the hour of the President of the United States—In the hour of the United States—In the United States—

compromise, it must be preserved. Music—Washington's March.

6. The President of the United States—In the hour of danger the experienced mariner is guided by the compass, to point out the way of safety. Now, when storms assail the good ship Union, let her Commander wisely consult and boldly steer by the Constitution, and all will be well. We have faith that James Buchanan will indicate the judgment which raised him to his exalted position. Music—President's March.

7. The State of New York—One of the first to join the original thirteen; she will be the last to leave the glorious thirty-three. Music—Excelstor Quickstop.

3. The city of New York—Pathtful among the faithesa, she has proved her devotion to the Union by a loyalty as uninterrupted as the Union itself. The Empire city now sends greeting to her brethen throughout the whole confederacy, assuring all sections that they may rely upon a continuance of the laws. Music, "Marchalant and the maintenance of the laws. Music, "Marchalant and the maintenance of the laws. Music, "Marchalant," I have been the consistent advocates, and will continue to uphoid them against be last the democratic party has ever been their most consistent advocates, and will continue to uphoid them against be last the laws. Music, "Marchalase."

1. The Army and Navy of the Union—The record of history chronicles their achievements, and a grateful people pay just homage to the gailant sons who rally around the ever triumphant standard of our country. Music, "Columbia, the Gom of the Ocean."

2. The Press—The best moral engine for the defence of the Union. In its enlightened mission it can so sway the popular heart, as to bring back to the misguided and erring a sense of their duty as citizens—ternal and everhasing allegiance to our common country. Music—Lighting Polica.

12. The Tammany Society—Its creed old enough and pairiotic enough to be a part of the constitution itself, it has always taken that instrument as its brilliant example; and brinciples that long existence has never awerved

proceedings with the following brief speech:—

Browness—A cordial welcome is extended to you this sevening in coming to commemorate the forty-sixth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. You all know that it is a time honored custom for the brothers of St. Tammany to assemble in this Old Wigwain on the glorious Sth of January, and with sentlment and song proclaim to the world their attachment and devotion to the memory of Andrew Jackson as a warrior, statesman and patriot to the principle of State rights and the enforcement of a strict construction of the constitution, and an honest determination to preserve the Union of the States by the maintenance and enforcement of equitable laws, so as to secure protection to life, liberty and property from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. Brethren, I have no reason to doubt that the sentiments expressed here this

much eloquence, conciliatory and fraternal action to the South. He opposed, and said that he, for one, would al-ways oppose any attempts at coercion in the action of one independent State against another. He thought that there was yet time for a cordial understanding between all parties, and he fervently hoped that conciliation would triumph.

there was yet time for a cordial understanding between all parties, and he fervently hoped that conciliation would triumph.

The Hon. Danks. S. Dekinson replied in glowing terms to the second toast. He eulogized the memory of the great Jackson, and passed on to review the advance and progress of this country from the period of the Revolution to present times. General Jackson, he said, was a thoroughly Union man, and as he declared, in emphatic terms never to be forgotten, that the Union must and shall be preserved, it was to be hoped that the people of America would now stand by such sound doctring for the welfare of our common country. (Applause.) Mr. Dickinson's speech was full of power and eloquence, and firew forth repeated rounds of applause.

Mr. Srienson very ably responded to the third toast.

The fourth toast was drank with unbounded enthus shasin. The memory of its subject seemed to be revivified under the controlling influence of the hour, and General Hhran Walmender rose to respond amid a perfect storm of enthusiasm and genuine applause. The speech he delivered was unanimously pronounced to be the most powerful and complete oratorical effort of the evening, not even second to that of the sage of Binghamton. General Walbridge was frequently interrupted by strains of applause. His eloquence and argomentative powers seemed to grow intilize under the animation of the hour. For the Union and the constitution, he made an apology as powerful as that of Bishop Jewel for the Bible. The high and noble sentiments of the immortal Jackson he fully endorsed; he counseled peace and harmony, and plainly showed hos these could be insured by a strict confirmance to the equitable principles of our constitution liberty, and ended his able speech with classic peraration worthy of the ablest masters of retoroical language. It is scarcely necessary to say the the orator was londy and outhustastically applauded (a the cloquence of his speech and the sound patriotism.

the eloquence of his speech and the sound patriotism of his discourse.

Marshall Kynness responded to the sixth toast, in his usual humorous but happy way. He spoke of the brief remnant of his official time, not in lachrymose or miserable language, but in a high tone of hope and confidence for victories yet to come.

C. H. Brackerr, Eag., responded to the ninth toast. His speech was brief, but pungent, interesting and graphic; and though there was wit and humor in it, it was what might be called.

"Without overflowing, fell."

The other toasts were duly responded to by the gentlemen to whom they were assigned. Mr. John Claney, among others, made a few very good oratorical flourishes, and everybody did his best for the harmonious result of the entertainment.

The battle of New Orleans was for the forty-sixth time refought by a mock fusiliade of champagne corks; ducks

the entertainment.

The battle of New Orleans was for the forty-sixth time referight by a mock fusillade of champagne corks; ducks and turkeys without number were butchered and destroyed, and it was not until auroral hours that the sachems and warriors of the ancient wigwam retired to their respective couches, dreaming of everything but the sanguinary events of the field of New Orleans.

THE ST. NICHOLAS IN ITS GLORY—THE WEALTH, BEAUTY AND REPINEMENT OF THE METROPOLIS ON THE LIGHT FANTASTIC—A SPLENDID ENTERTAIN-MENT, ETC., ETC.

MENT, ETC., ETC.
In these troublous times when "wars and rumors of wars" are sounding in our ears, when the dark tempest owering in the political horizon, seems about to dis-charge its vials of wrath upon our devoted land, while the good old ship of State with her mutious crew is drifting among the rocks and breakers of disunion, it is a re-lief to turn from the spirit of discord to the spirit of Terp ichore, and in the animating scenes of metropolitan life find consolation in the thought that we are not progressed so far in danger as to prevent the accustomed enjoy-ments of the New Year. Turn where we will, almost incident to the season. Parties, surprises, soirces, con-certs, theatres—all are in full and successful blast, indicating the usual measure of this species of felicity with which our citizens are wont to to be regaled.

As a mere entertainment, foremost among these was a grand ball given last evening by the proprietors of the grand ball given hast evening by the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, the occasion being the Forty sigth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and the defeat by General Andrew Jackson of the British army.

In a political point of view, however, the affair had a deeper signification. It was an expression of aympathy with the nationality of the city of New York, of love for the Union, and of a desire to heal, if possible, in this festive mode, the unhappy differences at present existing. To use the words of one of the committee, they "had fasted and prayed, and now they came to sing and to dance," With this view, Messre. Treadwell, Whiteome &

Co., the proprietors, with the co-operation of an executive countries chosen from the St. Nicholas Society, extended invitations to one hundred gentlemee, moving in varied walks of life, irrespective of party, to join them in the isa dable effort. Among these may be mentioned the names of flots. Hamilton Fish, dultan C. Verplanck, James G. Ro Sevelt, ex-Governor John A. King, John Van Buren, Angast Belmont, Ambrose C. Kingsland, Goorg's Ondyke, Simeon Praper, Augustus Schoff. Charles Roome-General George P. Morris, A. Oakey Hall, Genorale Sandford, Hall, Ewen and Yates, Colonels Lefferts, Butterfield, Pinckney, I.e Gal and Vosburgh, Judges Brady and Hiton, Moses H. Grimsell and others—all solid mon of New York. To each of these one hundred gontlemen week given nine tickets; three for gentlemen and six for laddes, and thus by a judicious arrangement was secured an altendance, not only of more representing every shade of politics and the principal departments of business and learning, but likewise an array of maids and matrons, belies and beaux, such as are gathered together only in the emporium of the New World.

The apartment devoted to the ball was the grand dining room. This had been handsomely relitted; the walls and cellings being newly freeceed, the floor freshly waxed, and the several windows neatly occupied by the "Star Spangled Banner." The music was furnished by Dodworth's Band, and it is quite unnecessary to say the lively strains wound along with such a gentle insinuation that few able bodied men or women had power to resist the locomotive templation. In fact, with the exception of a dozon or two antiques specimens of sculpture, who enjoyed the doke far niente of looking on, the assembly was emphatically of a dancing character.

This exercise commenced at ten o'clock, and from the hour onward, ontil the "wee sma hours" was continued.

cimens of sculpture, who enjoyed the doloc far nient of looking on, the assembly was emphatically of a dancing character.

This exercise commenced at ten o'clock, and from that hour onward, until the 'wee sima hours' was continued without interruption, save that which marked the visits to the adjacost solon de sever.

This was another triumph of the evening. The tables were located in what is called the south disting room, and so arranged that if necessary the entire company could be accommodated at once—an admirable provision, which kept the tables open touse from half past ten until he close of the ball, precluded the possibility of a crowd, and all west on harmonicusly and well.

The edibles supptied were of the amplest and best character, and the ornaments, it the stape of flowers and fixtures—embracing various designs done in sugar—were both becausiful and elaborate. The salon was evidently a favorite place of adjournment, and throughout the evening steved oysters, calves foot jelly, savenous appetiter and petty speeches, were blended in the most anneable confusion.

But whether in the supper or the ball room, the compaired was always magnificent. There were young ladies of tender years and sweet susceptibilities, indies of no particular age—but odoriferous as a field of reses—and grave matrons, whose primable around them. There were divinities in crimoline, looking like emmantions of a French milliner's bandbox—very nice and porfect. And there were numbers of young nurshings of fashion, gorgeous in white cravats, split coat tails and patent leather boots, whose principle expression appeared to be that beau ideal of all reflections—"I am looking my very bost." These contingent individuals revelved around the finuse principle expression appeared to be that beau ideal of all reflections—"I am looking my very bost." These contingent individuals revelved around the finuse ight to some female Koh-i noor, or in the still pleasanter occupation of spinning around the room with their arms roil of pulpitating female

ness.

Taking the affair altogether it was a splendid incarnation of New York weath, worth, elegance, intelligence and refinement, and both the committee and proprietors deserve credit, not only for their success in making such a Union demonstration, but for baying initiated the first fashionable movement of the season.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Suppress Court.—Part 1—Oyer and Terminer. Part 2—
Nos. 5270, 1661, 738, 839, 1872, 1084, 52, 56, 58, 64, 66; 68, 70, 72, 76, 78, 80, 82, 85, 92.

Suppress Court.—Part 1—Nos. 767, 961, 659, 619, 349, 687, 391, 1017, 163, 1075, 1077. Part 2—Nos. 830, 696, 884, 18, 502, 504, 990, 810, 878, 382, 870, 144, 424, 400.

Common Pleas.—Part 1—Nos. 72 to 30, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 99. Part 2—90 to 100, 103 to 106.

59. Part 2—90 to 100, 105 to 100.

Brawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managors of the Delaware, Extraord and Managors of the Delaware, Extra Class 63, Jan. 8, 1861.

73, 10, 6, 47, 23, 57, 35, 11, 44, 12, 37, 52, 45.

Delaware—Class 64, Jan. 8, 1861.

14, 76, 25, 47, 7, 59, 48, 63, 9, 51, 66, 43, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries:—
Sussuz Courty, Class Seven, Jan. 8, 1861.

38, 27, 17, 68, 23, 14, 24, 71, 54, 73, 40, 8, 12.
Consolidated Lottier, Class F, Jan. 8, 1861.

51, 69, 20, 59, 14, 25, 60, 40, 11, 54, 15, 8, 76.
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k. FRANCE & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

The Diseases which AAect Animal and Vegetable life have in BRANDRETH'S PILLS Their efficient temedy.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS destroy paralies. No disease of the skin, or of the bone or even tumors can resist their continued influence. They purify the blood, cleanse the bower and cure continues, removing and destroying all worms whether tape, round or pin. As an anti-billious pill and live mediame they have no equal. Nay, it is a fact which has ecceived marked attention, that this medicina, applied is form of a wash or powder, to trees, destroys all worms of other parasites—so that apple, peach and plum trees that a be restored to health by the timely application of the season of the property of the property of the property of the season of

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At 25 cents per box, with directions. Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand

Billiard Improvements, Challengine Phelan's angles, at BASSFORD'S Playing Sale Rooms, 14 Fulton, 8 Anu street.

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DR. J. HOVER DODS' IMPERIAL WINE HITTERS,
some for Consumption, and othesr for Dyspensia, Debil, c,
Liver Complaint and general bad health; and we challeng
the world to preduce one case where they have falled to give
the greatest satisfaction. Depot 78 William street, New

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Sewing Machines, with Important improvements, uced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., No. 1 Barclay Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and eautiying the Hair. Sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S ewly invented Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Batchelor's Hair Dyc—Reliable, Havm less and instantaneous; black or brown. Factory & Barcia street. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Pactory, 1 Bond street.

Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupers—The best in the world. Wholesale and retail, and the
Dye private applied, at No. 6 Astor House. Parents keep in your Cupboards Burd-sall's Arnica Liniment. It cures Burns, Scalds, Sorethroa and Internal Pains and Aches.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all drugglets.

The Sacrifice of Life at This Season is really frightful, and the variations of temperature swell the bills of mortality. Diptheris, asthma and consumption are on the increase. [Use HOLLOWAY'S Pills, and you need feel no alarm.

Married.

Chayle—Orcutt.—In this city, on Monday evening, January 7, by the Rev. T. J. Sawyer, Edwin S. Charle to Aleck R. Orcutt, both of Jersey City.

Middlenes—Stroutl.—On Tuesday, January 8, by the Rev. Francis Peck, John D. Middlenes, Fag., of New York, to Miss Sarah E., eldest daughter of the late John T. Sproull, Esq., of January, I. M. Middlenes—Gricke, —At Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Monday, January 7, by the Rev. D. F. Warren, rector of Trinity church, Mr. A. T. Mellouse to Miss Mary F., daughter of the late Garett Groene, Esq., all of Elizabeth.

Died.

ATHERDEN.—On Tuesday, January S. John Boynan ATHERDEN, son of John and Mary Atherden, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday Afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 623 Fourth street.

Besjamn.—On Tuesday, January S, after a short illness, Laws, son of Philip Benjamin.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at eleven o'clock, from No. 550 Fighth avenue.

Basson.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Monday night, January 7, Frances Taylor, wife of John Besson, of this city, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, from the residence of her father, S. Taylor, at Dobbs' Ferry. The remains will be taken to White Hains for interment. Hidson fiver Railcoad cars leave Chambers street depot at half-past seven o'clock.

Buther.—On Monday, January 7, Piners Joses, son of Edward K, and Margaret Teresa Butter, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 167 East Twenty, night street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Bouttre.—On Sanday, January 6, Fren Maus Boutters, widow of John P. Boutier, in the 87th year of her age.

Her last words were:—"Elessed is the name of the

THER, widow of John P. Boutier, in the S7th year of her age.

Her last words were:—"Elessed is the name of the Lord; all within me praises His boly asme."

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attent the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of her son, No. 26 Douglass street, South Brooklyn.

Browns:—On Monday, January 7, of consumption, Mark Browns; in the 24th year of her age.

The frierds of the family, and those of her nucle, James Kerceey, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 104 St. Mark's place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Cosner.—On Sunday, January 6, at Newark, N. J., Cyrca P. Coror, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are ja-

vi. "d to attend his funeral, from the First Baptist church, Acad. "my street, Newark, this (Weinesslay) morning, at eleven, "clock. His remains will be taken to St. Stopher's Cometer," Milburn, for interment.

Cometer," Milburn, for interment.

Cometer, "milburn, for interment.

Cometer, "milburn, for interment.

Cometer, "milburn, for interment.

Cometer, "months, aged 24 years and 9 months.

Cometer, On Theodor, January 8, Honace F. Cheer, in the 47th year of Nis age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from lil feast between clock. His releasing will be taken to oak fill Cemetery.

Davin.—On Monday, January 7, Micham Davin, aged 45 years, a native of the parish of Colmy, Queens county, free, and.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Court street, between First and Second etreets, Hoboken, this (Wednesslay) interment, a half-past two of clock.

Day.—On Monday, January 7, Henry A. Day, aged 37 years.

His rem ains will be removed to Cairo, Greens county.

invited to attend his funera, from his late residence, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half past two o'clock. Day.—On Monday, January 7, Hekrar A. Day, agod 35 years.

His rem ains will be removed to Cairo, Greene county for interm will.

Festroit papers please copy.

Fast.—On Theesday morning, January 8, Aistra C., oldest child of William and Mary S. Force, in the late year of fire age.

Her remains will be taken to Madison, N. J., this (Wednesday) mer ting, for interment.

GUARN.—On Monday, January 7, after a long and sover tilinest; Jorans as Josephan Guarth, aged 22 years and 4 months.

The relatives and 6 lends of the family are respectfully requested to atsend the futural, this (Wednesday) after acoust two o'clock, I'von her late residence, 25 Frontiest, Brookers.—On Monday, January 7, after a short illess, Mr. William Herneroux, aged 22 years, I months at two o'clock, I'von her late residence, 25 Frontiest, Brookers—On Monday, January 7, after a short illess, Mr. William Herneroux, aged 25 years, I months and I day.

His remains will be removed for interment to Union Cametery, L. L., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late resid ence, 35 Altornoy afterno, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 34 Altornoy afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 34 Altornoy afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, and the craft in general, are respectfully invited to attand the funeral. Funerit services at the Attorney aftered church.

Kaix.—On Touchay morning, January 2, January 3, and 5, earn, 10 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Denday, January 5, after a late residence, 154 East Twenty-Gorth street, Missanaer, relict of the late Samuel King, aged 34 years and 6 meetbs.

The remains were yesterday interred in the Mathodist Episcopal Cemetery, Long Blana.

Lovert.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, January 7, McCasse, 164 East Twenty-Gorth street, Missand.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fune

A78 Cherry street, thus (wednesday) afternoon, at each coleck. His remains will be taken to the Lutheran Cemetery.

OGDEX.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January S, Frances BUKREY, son of Henry S, and Anna A. Ogden, aged 16 months and 11 days.

Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Parket.—On Monday morning, January 7, Donoacs Measurus Parkers, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, this (Wednesday neon, at twelve o'clock, from the residence of his father, Rev. Joel Parker, D.D., No. 106 Lexington avenue

avenue
SPACLEMEN.—At Riverdale, on Monday, January 7, 62
Scarlet fovor, Rosa Thomson, daughter of Heary F.
Spaulding, aged 6 years and 4 months.
The funeral will take place from the residence of ber
parents, this (Wednesday) morning, at a quarter before
nine o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to
Greenwood Cemetery from Chambers street depot at
eleven o'clock.

STREET, OF The sday, January 8, Gronds Heart, only son of Joseph 8, and Betsy Stevens, agod 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wedhesday) Afternoo, at two o'clock, from the house of his grandmother, Mrs. Spacer, in Warren street, near Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklya.

St. John.—On Tucsday, January 8, of consumption, boncas A., wife of A. P. St. John, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 272 East Beroadway, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Sharrock.—On Thesday, January 8, Maria, beloved wife of Calvin Shattuck, aged 20 years and 5 months.

The foreral will take place from her late residence, 193 Seventh avenue, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

end. Philadelphia and New Jersey papers plants 

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KASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.

Reverybody should try one.

Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, W Maideo inne, of the process and house furnishers.

Agonts wasted.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, RNLARGE Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without uses of hoorevenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACZARIE, Surgerons of this city. LUREKA CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES Offices No. 480 Broadway.
Ouring the crisis and scarcity of money)
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English and Swiss Chronometer Watches, by celebrakers, all warranted selling off, to close my business, BELOW COST. LOVE OF STRONG DRINK CURED BY DR. ZELL'S NERVINESPOWDERS. May be given in coffee or tea unknown to the drinker, saic at 63 Division street, 214 Eighth avanue, New York, Mrs. HAYES', 176 Fullon street, Brooklyn. Price \$1.

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White French china Tollet men, 46 piccos, for White French china Dinner Sets, 167 piccos.

White French china covered Dishes, each, white French china covered Dishes, each, white French china Dinner Sets, 167 piccos.

Gold band and colored French china Tollet sets, 41 piccos, Gold band and colored French china Dinner sets, 167 piccos, Gold band and colored French china Dinner sets, 17 piccos, Gold band and colored French china Dinner sets, 17 piccos, Gold band send colored French china Dinner sets, 17 piccos, Gold band send colored French china Dinner sets, 17 piccos, Gold band send colored French china Dinner sets, 187 piccos, Gold band send colored French china Dinner sets, 187 piccos, Gold band send colored French china Dinner sets, 187 piccos, Gold band send colored French china Dinner sets, 187 piccos, Gold band send colored French china Dinner sets, 187 piccos, Gold band send colored French china Dinner sets, 187 piccos, Gold band send colored French china Dinner sets, 187 piccos, Gold band send colored French china Dinner sets, 187 piccos, 187 pic

THE WISE, FOR HEAUTH, ON RESERVED DEPEND Begin the new year with a strong rescintion to artes WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 Past Twenty-right street, near fitth avenue. Terms only \$15 per amount

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